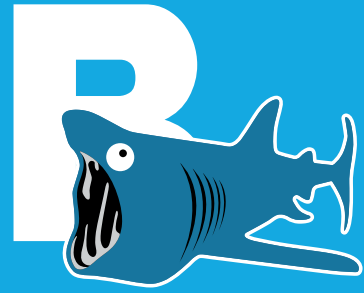


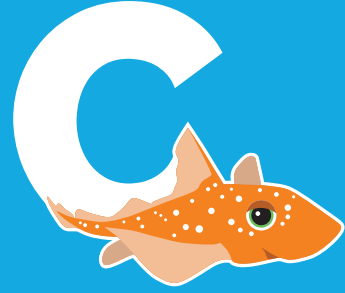
ANGELSHARK

Ambush predator that camouflages well in the sand. Eats fish, crabs, squid & cuttlefish.



BASKING SHARK

The 2nd biggest fish in the world. Feeds on zooplankton. Travels far & wide, visiting the British coastline in summer.



CHIMAERA

Strange & mysterious fish that live deep in the ocean. Very closely related to sharks, skates & rays.



DEVIL RAY

Have 'horn' shaped lobes on their heads. As they swim these are used to funnel plankton & small fish.



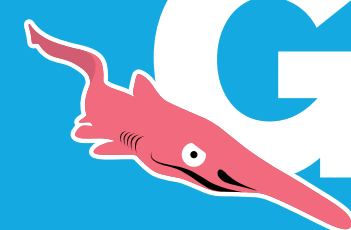
EPAULETTE SHARK

Lives on coral reefs & can survive in very shallow water. Use their pectoral fins to 'walk'.



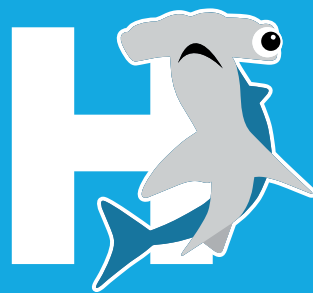
FRILLED SHARK

One of the oldest living shark species. Often described as 'living fossils' due to their primitive features.



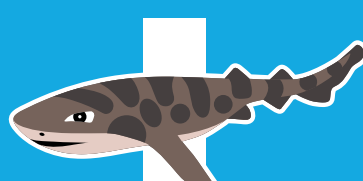
GOBLIN SHARK

Translucent skin gives this shark a pinkish tint as the blood vessels are close to the surface.



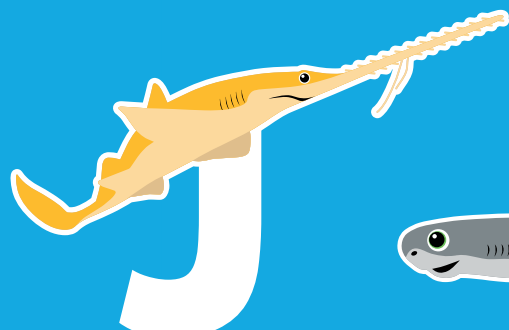
HAMMERHEAD SHARK

Their unmistakable head shape helps increase their electromagnetic senses, which they use when hunting.



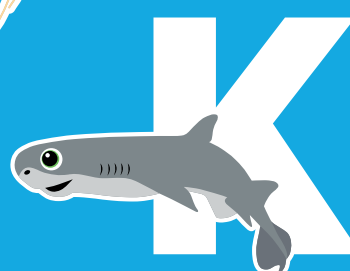
INDIAN SWELL SHARK

Can inflate their stomach if threatened, making it difficult for predators to remove them from crevices.



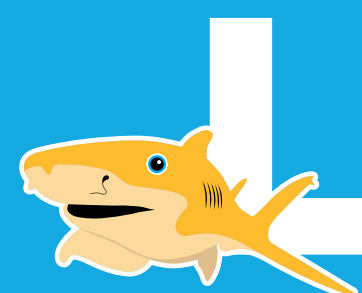
JAPANESE SAW SHARK

Use their tooth studded rostrum to stun & capture prey. May also use this to defend themselves.



KITEFIN SHARK

Deepwater shark that hovers close to the sea floor. A large oil-filled liver helps them control their buoyancy.



LEMON SHARK

A stocky shark. Named for their yellow-brown skin colour.



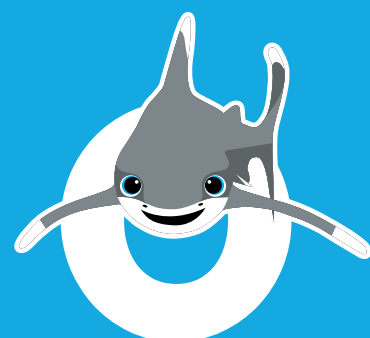
MANTA RAY

The largest of the ray species. Like the largest shark species they too are filter feeders.



NURSE SHARK

Nocturnal. Often found resting in groups by day in shallow water. They become active at night.



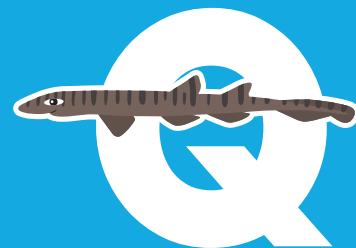
OCEANIC WHITETIP

Easily recognised by their large, rounded dorsal fin & long, paddle-like pectoral fins - all of which have white tips.



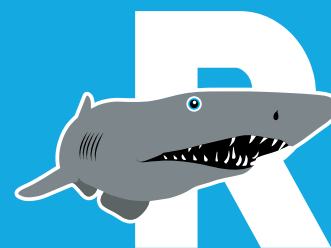
PORT JACKSON SHARK

Reproduce by laying corkscrew shaped eggcases. Each eggcase contains one pup which takes up to 9 months to hatch.



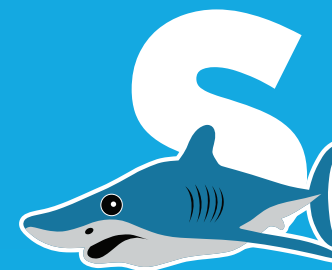
QUAGGA CAT SHARK

A very small shark (only 35 cm long). Found in tropical offshore waters in the Indian Ocean.



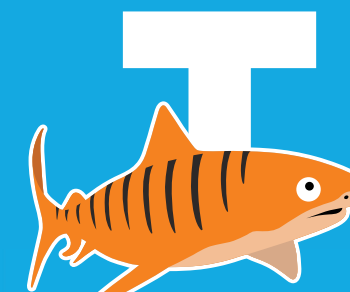
RAGGEDTOOTH SHARK

Also called Sandtiger or Grey Nurse Shark. Developing embryos are eaten by their larger siblings inside the mother.



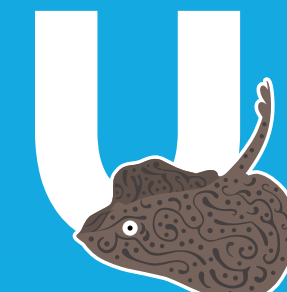
SHORTFIN MAKO

Can reach up to 30mph, possibly more! This allows them to catch fast swimming prey such as tuna & swordfish.



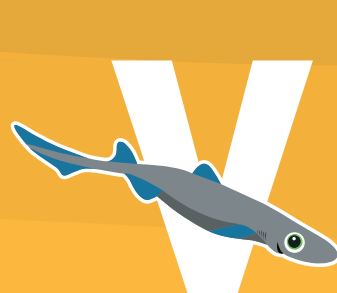
TIGER SHARK

The 'Dustbin of the Sea' isn't a fussy eater. They eat anything from birds to seals & turtles, & even human rubbish.



UNDULATE RAY

Named for their beautiful pattern of undulating lines & spots. Their empty eggcases can be found on the beach.



VELVET BELLY LANTERN SHARK

Bioluminescent bellies emit light. This provides counter-illumination, camouflaging them from predators below.



WHITE SHARK

Efficient predators; their bodies are counter-shaded (darker on top with a white belly), making it difficult for their prey to see them coming.



eXTINCT

An increasing number of species are becoming threatened with extinction due to overfishing & habitat loss.



YELLOW GUITARFISH

Elusive guitarfish, found in Japanese waters. They're experts at blending in with their surroundings.



ZEBRA SHARK

Named because young pups have black stripes. As they get older, these stripes become spots so people often call them Leopard Sharks!

A-Z OF SHARKS

Find out more about the shark characters in this poster by becoming a Pup's Club Member.

You can also discover more fun facts at www.sharktrust.org/pups

